

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### KING MILAN ABDICATES.

### His Son to be the New King.

### NEW MINISTER OF WASHINGTON

### Queen Victoria's Reception at Biarritz

HALIFAX, March 8.

Milan, King of Serbia, has abdicated in favor of his son, who is thirteen years old. Yesterday, he swore allegiance to the new king. Milan returns to Riviera. Austria fears that the abdication will end in Russian ascendancy.

Sir Julian Pauncefort proceeds to Washington before the end of the month.

The Parnell Commission is adjourned to Tuesday next.

The British government propose to build eight men-of-war fourteen thousand tons each; two nine thousand tons each; nine first-class cruisers; twenty-nine smaller cruisers; and twenty of other classes—costing in all twenty-one and a half million pounds.

The British ironclad "Sultan," 19 guns, has been wrecked in the Mediterranean.

Queen Victoria has been enthusiastically welcomed in Biarritz.

## OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Auction—mutton, etc. Clift, Wood & Co.  
Auction—mutton, etc. J & W Pitts  
J B I S notice Jno W White  
Labrador herring—Clift, Wood & Co  
Pork, flour, etc. A P Jordan  
Turkeys. J & W Pitts  
Laundry soap. Clift, Wood & Co  
Oysters, etc. Mrs Castelle

## AUCTION SALES.

Tomorrow (SATURDAY) at Eleven o'clock,  
ON THE WHARF OF

### CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

30 CRS. CHOICE FRESH MUTTON,  
50 bbls Baldwin Apples  
25 bbls Silver and Red Onions.  
5 boxes Messina Oranges.  
1 bbl Heads and Feet.

mar8

Tomorrow (SATURDAY), at 11 o'clock,  
ON THE WHARF OF

### J. & W. Pitts.

50 CARCASSES FRESH MUTTON  
50 pieces Fresh Mutton  
50 bbls Choice Apples  
10 bbls Choice Onions, 50 Turkeys—choice  
100 tubs Choice N.S. Butter.

mar8

### Globe House!

(IN REAR OF CUSTOM HOUSE.)

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 13th inst., on the premises, at 12 o'clock, to satisfy a mortgage, all the right title and interest of John Egan, Boarding house keeper, formerly of St. John's, in the Island of Newfoundland, but at present of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, in and to that Stone Dwelling House and Shop on the Northside of Gambier-street, and in rear of the Custom House. Term perpetual. Ground Rent \$40.00 per annum. For further particulars apply, on or before day of sale, to

T. W. SPRY,  
Real Est. Broker.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### J.B.I.S.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE JUNIOR Benevolent Irish Society will be held in the Christian Brothers' Schools, on SUNDAY next, immediately after half-past 10 o'clock Mass, to make preparations for the Annual Procession on Saint Patrick's Day. A large attendance is urgently desired.

(By order) JNO. W. WHITE,  
Secretary.

### LABRADOR HERRING

ON SALE BY

### CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

A FEW BRLS. AND HALF-BRLS.  
Choice No. 1 Labrador Herring.  
N.B.—These Herring having been put up by a trustworthy party, we can confidently recommend them to housekeepers.

mar8

### TURKEYS

### For Sale by J. & W. Pitts

### Prime Fresh Turkeys.

mar8

### JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously executed at the Colonist Job Printing Office.

## New Advertisements

### Just Received - by the Subscriber.

(NO. 178 AND 180 WATER STREET.)

### Family Mess Pork, Splendid Jowls.

Packet Beef and Mess Beef, and a few brls Choice Pigs Heads, at 5cts per lb., and forward. Superior Extra Flour and Superb best brands and all prices. Sixty half-chests and boxes of Beautiful Teas—choice brands and delicious flavour. Their 60-cent Tea—already flavoured with O. Pekee—is a beautiful beverage.

A LARGE STOCK OF SOAPS, SELLING CHEAP: ROYAL B. POWDER, Corn Flour and Starch, Macaroni—in 2lb tins (Morton's), Colman's Starch and Mustard, Splendid Coffee—in 1 lb. and 7 lb. tins, made up expressly in London for our house. Our Cigars, in cases of five, selling at from 5cts. to 25cts per case, are in great demand. Our Boston Oil Clothes, the Fish and Cape Ann Brands—are the finest imported. Also, 200 bushels of Heavy Black Oats.

mar8

### ANDREW P. JORDAN.

### SELLING Off!

### Cheaper Than Ever!

### BAL. OF MESSRS. SILLARS & CAIRNS'

### STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

### All Must be Cleared Before End of Month.

### No Reasonable offer Refused.

mar2 f.o.t.f

PER TRUSTEES.

### The 'GLOUCESTER' Dory.

### To the Trade!

We have improved facilities for the manufacture of this Dory so favorably known by our Fishermen last year, and will be able to supply all the requirements of our customers. There is no better Dory built. Come and see, and leave your order. H. ROZE, builder.

feb1

### WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Agent.

### The Grand Lottery of Money Prizes!

(In connection with Bazar and Fair, in aid of the Churches of Our Lady of Mount Carmel and St. Joseph, Salmonier), will be drawn in—

### TOTAL ABSTINENCE HALL, ST. JOHN'S, ON TUESDAY, THE 16th JULY, 1889.

### THE PRIZES ARE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:

1st Prize	\$200.00	5th Prize	\$15.00
2nd Prize	100.00	6th Prize	10.00
3rd Prize	50.00	7th Prize	5.00
4th Prize	20.00	8th Prize	5.00
SPECIAL PRIZE			
\$50.00.			

The complimentary free ticket—the colored one at the end of each book, for which the Special Prize is offered—is given gratis to purchasers or sellers of a book of twenty tickets. Whatever ticket wins a prize in the lottery may be estimated to become a Bank Cheque for the amount drawn. The buyer of a book of twenty tickets, besides having a good chance of winning many of the prizes in the Lottery, has also a chance of winning the special prize.

N.B.—Don't lose your ticket. No prize will be paid unless the ticket is presented. The tickets are only Twenty Cents (20), and may be had from the members of the committee, or from Mr. Frank St. John, Duckworth Street, St. John's. The winning numbers will be published in the newspapers.

february 13, p.c.c.d

NATIONAL		CLASS D.		LIST OF PRIZES.	
COLONIZATION		The 21st monthly drawing will take place		1 Real Estate worth	\$5,000 5,000
LOTTERY.		Wednesday, March 20th, at 2 p.m.		1 ditto	2,000 2,000
Under the patronage of the Rev. Father Laballe.		PRIZES VALUE		1 ditto	1,000 1,000
Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec.		\$50,000.00.		4 ditto	500 2,000
32 Vict. Chap. 36, for benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec		Capital prize: On Real Estate worth		10 Real Estates	300 3,000
		\$5,000.00.		30 Furniture Sets	200 6,000
				60 ditto	100 6,000
				20 Gold Watches	50 10,000
				1,000 Silver Watches	10 10,000
				1,000 Toilet Sets	5 5,000
				2,807 Prizes worth	\$50,000 60
				TICKETS—\$1.00.	
				Offers are made to all winners to pay their prizes cash, less a commission of 10 p.c.	
				Winners' names not published unless specially authorized. S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary.	
				Offices, 19 St. James Street, Montreal, Can.	

1889.

### Athenaeum Lecture Course.

MONDAY, March 11—Rev. M. Ryan, D.Ph. Subject:

MONDAY, March 18—Readings and Music. Subject:

MONDAY, March 25—Rev. J. Rouse. Subject:

MONDAY, April 1—Readings and Music.

MONDAY, April 8—Hon'ble Mr. Justice Piusent, D.C.L., subject: "Saint John's as it was, as it is, and as it will be."

MONDAY, April 15—Rev. George Bond, subject:

MONDAY, April 22—Easter Monday: Concert.

Doors open at a quarter past 7. Chair to be taken at 8. Numbered seats twenty cts. General admission, ten cts.

By order, J. J. FLANNERY, Secretary.

jan19

150 Barrels of the

### CELEBRATED FLOUR

("GOOD ENOUGH")

### At 24s. 6d. per barrel.

### 50 brls Yellow Corn Meal.

### GEO. E. BEARNS'S,

Water Street.

### DALE & STRONG

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

176 Broadway.....New York.

feb8, f.p

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### FOR SALE.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, \$2,000.00  
Stock in the Harbor Grace Water Company, bearing interest at 5 per cent. Applicants to state the number of dollars to be given for every \$100

### PATRICK WALSH.

Harbor Grace, 28th Feb., 1889.—31p

### Oysters Out of the Shell.

DURING LENT I WILL SELL OYSTERS by the Quart or less quantity; also Oysters, Patties and Fish Balls. These food are a requisite commodity during the Lenten Season. Address—121 cor. Cochrane and Duckworth Sts.

### MRS. CASTELLE.

mar8 f.m.w.f.p

### 1889.

### DINGEE & CONRAD CO.'S

### ROSES, HARDY PLANTS, SHRUBS, BULBS, SEEDS, &c.

### Choice Novelties & Specialties for 1889.

### ORDER LIST NOW OPEN.

Catalogues Free.

### BOWDEN & SONS.

mar8 f.p.c.d

Capitalists, where are you? Don't you want an investment that will pay you 15 per cent? Certainly you do. Come right along, gentlemen, we have it! Read what we offer. Figure it, and see if it won't pay the handsome interest named.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT PUBLIC Auction (if not previously disposed of by private contract) on Monday, the 4th day of April next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, all the right title and interest of James Johnstone in and to all that land, together with that well built range of wooden frame Dwelling Houses thereon, and known as Harbor View, situate in Hunt's Lane, off Water Street-East, (Hoyleson). To the westward of and almost adjoining Archibald's Tobacco Factory. The dwellings are all newly painted and renovated throughout, and are in first-class tenable condition, water and sewerage in each house in perfect order; the outside of the buildings and roof are covered with Fire Proof Material. The front and the west and east ends are covered with cement—the work of one of our best master-masons. The back with galvanized iron. The roof with the best patent fire proof material obtainable. The tenements are at present occupied by sober and industrious mechanics, and yielding the handsome rental of \$140.00; each dwelling has extensive yardage and garden. We invite inspection at any time. Term perpetual. Ground rent only \$45.00. For further particulars apply to

T. W. SPRY.

Real Est. Broker.

### \$1.00

### OUR CELEBRATED "Dollar" Laundry Soap

is unequalled for size and quality. One dollar per box of thirty bars.

mar

### CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

### Flour-Flour

## CHOICE BRANDS:

50 barrels Ayreshire Rose  
250 barrels Royal  
250 barrels Mayflower  
250 barrels White Star  
250 barrels Shamrock  
200 barrels Moss Rose  
400 barrels Topaz  
750 barrels Rossa  
500 barrels Imogene  
450 barrels Fishermen's Favorite.

FOR SALE BY

### P. & L. TESSIER.

feb28, 31p

### Allan - Line!

## CHANGE OF SAILING.

It is intended to despatch the s.s. Casplan instead of s.s. Sarmatian, sailing for this Port on 16th inst. from Liverpool; 20th inst. from Glasgow. For further particulars apply

In Glasgow to J. & A. ALLAN.  
In Liverpool to ALLAN, BROS. & CO.  
or here to SHEA & CO.

mar4, 1w, f.p

### NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE Nfld. Agricultural Society, will be held in the British Hall on SATURDAY next, 9th instant, at 12 o'clock.

By order, JAS. B. SOLATER, Secretary.

mar6

### BUTTER.

### ON SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & CO.,

30 Tubs Choice Morrisburg Butter.  
Will be sold cheap.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Skates and Bells.

### NOW OPEN!

—A LARGE ASSORTMENT—

### FORBES' PATENT & ENGLISH

### ACME CLUBSKATES

[Polished Steel and Nickel-plated.]

### Skate Fittings, Nuts and Screws.

—ALSO—

### SLEIGH BELLS, RATTLES, BODY AND NECK STRAPS, STRADDLE GONGS, SHAFT CHIMES, &c.

### Prices: Satisfactory!

### M. MONROE,

Arcade Hardware Store.

jan5, f.o.f

### Brevoorte Place Hotel,

AND RESTAURANT,

60 East Tenth St., 1 door from Broadway.

Table d'hote from 5 to 8 p.m.

feb7

### DALE & STRONG,

Proprietors.

### Notice

## PETITIONS

In favor of the Amendments to the Municipal Act are now open for signatures at the office of the Citizens' Defence Association, Duckworth Street, and all this week.

### WALTER VEALE,

mar4, 31p

Act. Secretary.

### LECTURES!

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady O'Brien, and under auspices of Board of Governors of the Methodist College; a COURSE OF LECTURES will be delivered by Rev. G. J. BOND, B.A., in the COLLEGE HALL, as follows: MARCH 14—"On the Track of St. Paul—Smyrna and Ephesus"

MARCH 28—CONCERT.

The lectures will be illustrated by means of the limelight and a selection of entirely new and beautiful views.

Tickets for the course, including Concert, \$1.00. Tickets for course (including concert), reserved seat, \$1.50.

Single ticket for lecture... 20cts.; concert 30cts. Single ticket for lecture, reserved seat, 30cts.; concert 50cts.

Tickets sold and numbered at Mr. G. S. Milligan's bookstore, where plan of hall may be seen.

Doors open at 7.15; lecture commences at 8. General admission to Hall—20cts. Children under 15 years, 10cts.

H. J. B. WOODS,

jan28

Secretary.

### For Sale.

Fifteen Shares in the St. John's Consolidated Foundry Co.

Also, Ten Shares in the St. John's Nail Factory.

Also, Eight Shares in the St. John's Electric Light Co.

Also, Fifteen Shares in the Union Bank of Newfoundland.

Also, One Share in the Victoria Coal Mines.

jan26

T. W. SPRY, Broker.

### Valuable Building Lots on Flower Hill.

Easy mode of payments.

I AM OFFERING FOR SALE A FEW Eligible Building Lots, situate on Flower-hill, a little to the westward of the residence of Mr. William Murphy, and will give accommodating terms to sober and industrious mechanics.

Apply to T. W. SPRY,

feb18

at his Real Est. Ex., Water-st.

### Patent Notice.

FOUR WEEKS AFTER DATE hereof application will be made to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council for Letters Patent of this colony to be granted to FREDERICK J. KENNY for a new and useful article of manufacture, to be used in connection with the Lobster and other food preserving business.

F. J. KENNY.

St. John's, Feb. 20th, 1889.—41p, tu

### TURNIPS.

ON SALE BY

### J. & W. PITTS.

### 80 bags TURNIPS.

By a. e. Conscript. feb19



## A Select Story.

# Her Love Was Her Life.

BY AUTHOR OF "SET IN DIAMONDS."

CHAPTER XXXVII.—(continued.)

## A MEETING OF EYES.

Such a woman comes once in a century, not oftener. They called her a siren, a Circe. She was a woman with a passionate soul full of poetry; a genius full of power; a woman made to attract souls as the magnet attracts the needle.

She made her debut in the theater of San Carlo, in Naples, and the people had gone wild over her; they serenaded her through the long starlit night; they cried out her name with every epithet of praise that could be lavished on her; they raved about her beautiful eyes, her glorious face, her voice, her acting, her attitudes.

Then a royal request took her to Russia; a still warmer welcome met her there; royal hands crowned her with diamonds, royal voices swelled her triumph; there was no one like La Vanira.

She was invited to court and all honors were lavished on her.

From there she went to Vienna, where her success was great; to Paris where it was greater, and now she was to make her debut before the most critical, calm, appreciative audience in Europe. The papers for weeks had been full of her; they could describe her grand, queenly beauty, her wonderful acting, her genius, which was alone in the world, her jewels, her dresses, her attitudes; but there was nothing to say about her life.

Even the society journals, usually so well informed, had nothing to say about Mme. Vanira. Whether she were single, or married, or a widow, none of them knew; of what town, of what nation, even of what family, none of them knew.

She seemed to be quite alone in the world, and against her even the faintest rumor had never been heard; she was of irreproachable propriety, nay, more, she was of angelic goodness—generous, truthful, charitable and high minded. There was not a whisper against her good name—not one. She had a legion of admirers, none of whom could boast of a favor; she answered no letters; she gave no interviews; she accepted no invitations; she visited among some of the most exclusive circles, where she was received as an equal; she had had offers of marriage that would have made any other woman vain; she refused them all; she seemed to live for her art, and nothing else. Such a description naturally excited the curiosity of people, and the result was a house so crowded that it was impossible to find room.

"We may think ourselves fortunate," said Lady Chandos. "I have never seen the house so crowded, and, do not laugh, Lance, I do not see a prettier toilet than my own."

Lady Chandos was always well pleased when her husband complimented her on her dress; if he forgot it, she generally reminded him of it. She looked very beautiful this evening; her dress was of white satin, effectively trimmed with dead gold, and she wore diamonds with rubies—no one there looked better than the queen of blondes.

"I am quite impatient to see La Vanira," she said to her husband. "I wonder why she has chosen this opera, 'L'Etoile du Nord,' it is not the usual thing for a debutante."

Then the words died on her lips and for some minutes she said no more. The curtain was drawn up and Mme. Vanira appeared. There was a dead silence for some few minutes, then there was a storm of applause; her beautiful face won it, her grand figure, her eyes, with their fire of passion seemed to demand it.

Of all characters, perhaps that of the loving, impassioned Star of the North suited her best. In it she found expression for love, her passion and despair. She stood before what was perhaps the most critical audience in the world, and she thrilled them with her power. It was no more a woman; she seemed more like an inspired sibyl; her audience hung on every note, on every word from those wonderful lips; while she charmed all ears she charmed all eyes;

the beauty of her magnificent face, the beauty of her superb figure, the grandeur of her attitudes, the inimitable grace of her actions were something new and wonderful. From the first moment the curtain rose until it fell the whole audience were breathless.

Lady Chandos laid down her jeweled opera-glass while she drew a breath of relief, it was so wonderful to her, this woman all fire, and genius and power.

"Lance," she said to her husband, "what a wonderful face it is. Have you looked well at it?"

She glanced carelessly at her husband as she spoke, then started at the change in him; his whole face had altered, the expression of careless interest had died, the color and light had died, his dark eyes had a strained, bewildered look; they were shadowed as though by some great doubt or fear.

"Lance," said his wife, "are you not well? You look so strange—quite unlike yourself."

He turned away lest she should see his face more plainly, and then she continued:

"If you are not well, we will go home, dear; nothing will interest me without you."

He made a great effort and spoke to her; but the very tone of his voice altered, all the sweetness and music had gone out of it.

"I am well," he said, "pray do not feel anxious over me; the house is very full and very warm."

"What do you think of La Vanira," continued Lady Chandos, "how very different she is to every one else."

He laughed, and the sound was forced and unnatural.

"I think she is very wonderful," he replied.

"And beautiful?" asked Lady Marion, with look of eager anxiety.

He was too wise and too wary to reply with anything like enthusiasm.

"Beautiful for those who like brunettes," he answered coldly, and his wife's heart was at rest. If he had gone into raptures she would have been disgusted.

"If she would but leave me in peace," thought Lord Chandos, to himself.

He was bewildered and confused. Before him stood the great and gifted singer whom kings and emperors had delighted to honor, the most beautiful and brilliant of women; yet surely those dark, lustrous eyes had looked in his own; surely he had kissed the quivering lips, over which such rich music rolled; surely he knew that beautiful face. He had seen it under the starlight, under the shade of green trees by the mill-stream; it must be the girl he had loved with such mad love, and had married more than four years ago. Yet, how could it be. Of Leone he had never heard one syllable.

Mr. Sewell had written to Lady Lanswell to tell her of her indignant rejection of all help, of her disappearance, how she never even returned to River View for anything belonging to her, and after some time the countess had told her son. He went to River View and he found the house closed and the servants gone; he made some inquiries about Leone, but never heard anything about her. He deplored the fact—it added to his misery over her. If he could have known that he left her well provided for he would not have suffered half so much.

All these years he had never heard one word of her. He had thought of her continually, more than any one would have imagined; he never knew what it was to forget her for one minute. His heart was always sad, his soul sorrowful, his mind ill at ease. The more he thought of it, the more despicable his own conduct seemed. He hated the thought of it, he loathed the very memory.

And here was the face he had seen by the mill-stream, the face which had haunted him, the face he loved so well—here it was alight with power, passion and genius. Could this brilliant, gifted singer be Leone, or was he misled by a wonderful likeness? He could not understand it, he was bewildered. He had wondered a thousand times a day what had become of Leone; he remembered her wonderful talent, how she read those grand old tragedies of Shakespeare until she knew them by heart; but could it be possible that Leone had become the finest singer and the grandest actress in the world?

It was in the last pathetic scene that their eyes met, and for one half moment the gifted woman, on whose lightest breath that vast crowd hung, swayed to and fro as though she would have fallen; the next minute she was pouring out the richest streams of melody, and Lady Chandos said:

"Is it my fancy, Lance, or was La Vanira looking at you?"

"I should say it was your fancy, Marion—La Vanira sees nothing lower than the skies, I think."

And then the opera ended.

(to be continued.)

## PIECES

### BEEF LIGHTLY CORNED.

For Sale by J. &amp; W. Pitts

Beef—Lightly Corned—in Pieces.

march4

## Magazines and Books.

The Young Ladies' Journal for March  
The Century; Scribner's Magazine; Something to Read; Boys of England, Boys' Comic Journal  
Family Fiction, Christian Million, &c.

BOOKS:

Jonathan and his Continent—by Max O'Rell, 50c  
Miss Lou, by Rev. E. P. Roe  
Frederick the Noble—by Mackenzie  
The Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green—by Cuthbert Bede  
Triumphant Democracy—by A. Carnegie  
Saint Margaret—by Trenchard  
The Encore Reciter—30 cents  
The Engineers' Gazette, Annual for 1889.  
The Dark City—by Richardson—50c  
Helen's Babies, 14c  
Little Lord Fauntleroy, by Mrs. Barnett, 25c

mar5

J. F. CHISHOLM.

## BAIRD'S LINIMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1839.)

WILL CURE ANYTHING THAT CAN be cured by any known Liniment, and in less time. It will cure many things that no other will. It is a purely Vegetable Compound. It is celebrated for the cure of Rheumatism, Pains or Lameness in the Back, Chest and Side, Soreness and Stitches in the Side, Stiffness in the Joints, Wounds, Bruises, Cuts and Swellings, Boils, Corns and Felons. Taken internally it instantly relieves Pains in the Stomach, sudden Chills and Nervous Headache, Colds and Coughs, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, &c. Sold by Dealers. Price 25 cents a bottle. feb23

## CAPITALISTS ATTENTION.

Remember all the good things the present Government promised to do for Carbonara. Real Estate advancing in price! Read what we offer you; make up your mind to purchase, and send us your offer.

I AM INSTRUCTED BY MR. JOHN L. PEARCE, of Carbonara, to offer for sale by Private Contract, all that valuable Mercantile Water-side Property, situated in the Town of Carbonara, Conception Bay, Newfoundland, consisting of the following: Two large, new Shops and Dwelling Houses, situated on the Southside of Water-street in the aforesaid town. Extensive Store in rear of Shop, large Breastwork, Wharf, Stores, and ample Yardage. The property has a frontage of over 60 feet on Water street and 70 feet frontage on the waters of the harbor. The above described property is suitable for any business, wholesale or retail, and its situation the most advantageous in that thriving little town, as it is right in the heart of its business centre. Further particulars on application to

T. W. SPRY, Real Estate Broker.

jan26

## Cattle Feed!

ON SALE BY

P. &amp; L. Tessier,

200 bags Jersey Meal, 100 and 140 lbs  
500 bushels Heavy Black Oats  
200 bags Indian Corn  
50 bags Bran  
100 barrels Yellow Corn Meal

feb27, 31, fp

## MUTTON and LAMB

We have received, per ss Conscript from Halifax,

Fifty Carcasses

Choice Fresh Mutton &amp; Lamb.

mar5

CLIFT, WOOD &amp; CO.

## McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup.

IF YOUR CHILD is troubled with Worms in the Stomach or Intestines there is positively no remedy so safe, pleasant and so effectual as McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup. Do not confound this preparation with Vermifuge Lozenges, Powders, &c.; it is an entirely different preparation from any of them. It is purely Vegetable, safe, and so pleasant that no child will refuse to take it. Sold by respectable Dealers. Price 25 cents a bottle. mar6

## CHEESE.

WE OFFER (TO CLOSE SALES) 50 boxes

Choice Canadian Cheese

CLIFT, WOOD &amp; CO

## KENDRICK'S MIXTURE

NATURE'S REMEDY FOR

Diarrhoea and all Summer Complaints, Cholera, Cramps, Pain in the Bowels. A single Dose of this Mixture has cured the worst Cases.

H. PAXTON BAIRD, Chemist, Woodstock, N.B., Proprietor.

jan31

## Boiled Beef and Mutton.

ON SALE BY

CLIFT, WOOD &amp; CO.,

10 cases Boiled Beef  
10 cases Boiled Mutton.

feb22

(1 lb. tin—Freshly put up.)

## New Butter! New Butter!

Just received per steamer Portia,

## At the STORES OF ANDREW P. JORDAN

30 Fkns. Canadian Butter,

Which will be sold low to wholesale purchasers. Also, a few Choice Hams and Rolled Bacon. 50 chests and boxes of their excellent Teas—selling at 24cts. upwards. Call early and secure a good bargain. Also, a new stock of American Oil Clothes—Cape Ann and Fish brands. As this stock was purchased before the rise, we are selling at old prices.

—SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO—

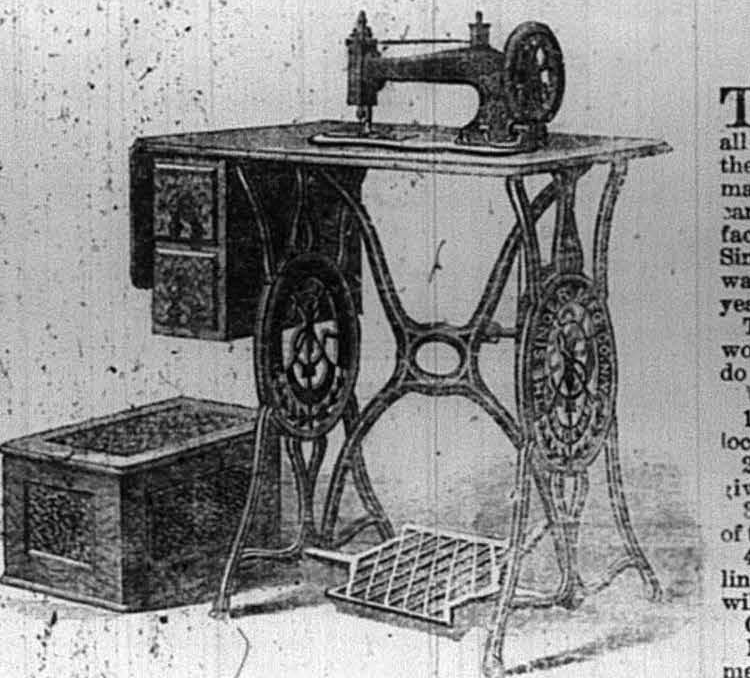
THEIR NEW STOCK OF CHOICE CIGARS, Favorite brands. These cigars are offered at cost and charges to clear out lot; and in stock, Flour, Pork, Jowls, Beef, &c.; American Beans, at 6cts. per lb., Labrador Herring, Partridge Berries, &c.

mar1

ANDREW P. JORDAN.

## Genuine Singer Sewing Machine.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.  
Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Imitations.



TERMS, &c.

TO SUIT THE Bad Times we have reduced the price of all our sewing machines. We call the attention of Tailors and Sewing Machine makers to our Singer No. 2, that we can now sell at a very low figure, in fact, the prices of all our Genuine Singers, now, will surprise you. We warrant every machine for over five years.

The Genuine Singer is doing the work of Newfoundland. No one can do without a Singer.

- 1st. Use the shortest needle of any lock-stitch machine.
- 2nd—Carries a finer needle with given size thread
- 3d. Uses a greater number of size of thread with one size needle.
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## ANODYNE LINIMENT



## LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

## The House of Assembly.

MONDAY, Feb. 25.

MR. SCOTT—(continued)—Why then, did not these gentlemen leave the government and its leader who was the prime mover, as they say, of such an abominable fraud. It was not wise for the hon. member Mr. Goodridge, to have referred to this matter in the manner he did, as he simply laid himself open to criticism when he cast reflections on the very gentlemen with whom he is associated today in the government. He has also referred to our public debt and stated that the sum of \$500,000, under this head had been incurred by the Whiteway government. Now, I cannot understand how the hon. member can make such a statement for only ten months before Sir William Whiteway's party went out of power the hon. Receiver General, Mr. Donnelly, presented a statement showing that the colony was in credit to the amount of \$73,000. Subsequently we find about ten months after, that instead of this amount being to our credit the sum of \$500,000 was to our debt. All admit this difference was not caused in the intervening ten months. If it be true that the present Receiver General furnished an incorrect statement three years ago, it is not possible if not probable that his statements now are unreliable. The hon. member also stated that it is better for the country to have the government in the hands of mercantile gentlemen and others than entrusted to the care of half a dozen lawyers. It is well for him that he is propped up by a lawyer. With all the defects of lawyers (and there is no class without them), to whom will a fisherman go? To whom can he better apply to seek relief? I tell the hon. member that the government would be in a crippled condition, indeed, were it not that it had its lawyers to fall back on. Notwithstanding the patriotism of our leaders thirty years ago, it took a lawyer, the hon. Philip Little, to win for us the boon of responsible government. Who is it that have ever stood between the people and the oppressor? Ask history; and, Mr. Chairman, only that I fear I would delay and weary the committee, I would take you on many pages of history, bright with the achievements of lawyers in the interest of liberty. Who fought the great fight, and won the great battle of the Catholic Emancipation? Who but a lawyer—the great O'Connell. In our own country, nearly every measure of advancement, of improvement, owes its successful issue to the energy and zeal of the lawyer. Lawyers compelled reluctant and obstructive members of the Legislature to agree to the first railway; they forced the second, and now it is a lawyer who has compelled unwilling Councillors to include a railway policy in their programme. Hon. gentlemen must not imagine from this that we are unwilling to accord their proper place to others. The merchant has functions, and his rights live in the community; but one of which certainly is not to decry all save himself. When he attempts to do that, as the hon. member has he must accordingly fail. The hon. member ought learn and then recollect that each has his duty in his own respective sphere, and neither should cast reflections on the other. To reply categorically to the defence of the government policy and finance at this stage would be only to repeat the arguments used by hon. members who have already spoken on the address; for the hon. gentleman has not adduced one good argument for his party which had not already been anticipated and torn to shreds before he addressed the committee. Hereafter, when the budget shall have been unfolded to us, I, in common with others, may have a word say, when, if occasion should require, the fallacies and errors in argument and fact, so liberally made use of by the hon. member, shall be subjected to such criticism as the interests of the people may demand. We on this side of the house have every reason to rejoice that the policy upon which we took our stand three years ago has now been adopted by the government, and that it is now about to be carried out. If they had accepted that policy when we propounded it, much money which has been lavishly squandered during the past few years, upon pauper relief, would have been employed usefully and legitimately in promoting the future well-being of the country; and our people would have found the means of earning their bread upon work profitable to themselves and their native land, and would not have been subjected to the hard lot of receiving such a dole as is dealt out to dependent slaves. This policy which the government now tardily adopts was pointed out to them long ago by Sir Ambrose Shea, whose experience and great mastery of all affairs of public policy entitled his advice to respectful attention. It was ignored when it was given, but is accepted now when the government feels that it must propitiate the people upon the eve of a general election. It is we, sir, who have the occasion for rejoicing. We can go back to our constituents and tell them that the measures which we were sent here to advocate have at last been adopted by most unwilling hands. You have yielded to popular opinion at last, but you will not be thanked for it, for the people know that your surrender has been forced upon you, against your own desire, by the influence of the events of last year have had upon your decision in this matter we will not now enquire. If we can judge from your action, those events have sown the seeds of dissension amongst your Executive Council, and this railway policy has been adopted by some of them through fear of consequences more distasteful to their feelings. It is no use for you to claim the credit of being earnest friends of railway extension. If you had given your adhesion to our resolutions, we should not have had railway extension presenting itself before us as a merely sectional matter. It was our desire to see an extended system intersecting the whole country; we found that in that respect our desires would not be realized, and we accepted the sectional instalment now known as the Placentia Railway, knowing that when that was obtained the other districts of the island would not be satisfied until they received the same benefit. The consequence of your delay now is that you find yourselves committed to a railway policy at a time when the colony is in a position little able to bear the burden of expense. In the matter of the fishery bureau much was attempted by us in former years without avail, but it is gratifying to find that since Mr. Watson, Mr. Murphy, myself and others turned our attention toward it, the fishermen themselves have taken an interest in it. When I saw that they, especially such of them as formed the Fishermen's Society of the Home Industries Encouragement Society, had taken the matter to heart, I felt confident in its ultimate success. As regards the establishment of the electoral boards for the management of local affairs, as that concerns, more particularly, members for outports, I shall be largely governed in my action by the stand they take in the matter. The general principle of the scheme is admittedly a good one, but there may be difficulties and dangers incident to its application in certain localities. I regret that the hon. Receiver General is not in his place tonight, for if he were, I would feel bound to deal more particularly than I have done with the inconsistencies of the financial statement of 1884, and with the revelations made by the public auditors.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL—I consider it necessary at this stage of the committee to rise in order to correct certain erroneous ideas which, if they passed without challenge, might find a place in the minds of persons who either heard or read the remarks which have lately fallen from certain hon. members opposite. Hon. members opposite, amongst whom the hon. member for St. John's West, Mr. Scott, is conspicuous, have eagerly seized what they thought was a favorable opportunity of making political capital, and attempted to array one section of the government against another and to charge one member of the Executive with making an attack upon his colleagues. They have even represented that the remarks of a member of the Executive, if not expressly at least impliedly, charge various acts of malfeasance against certain of his colleagues, particularly in the past. Mr. Scott has endeavored to make it appear that the hon. Mr. Goodridge, in the course of his reply on the subject of the public debt which has been incurred during the past three years, has impliedly cast reproach and opprobrium upon the actions of some of his colleagues in matters of finance. Because that hon. gentleman has given an explicit account of the manner in which the debt of the colony has been increased by this government, and has attributed the incurring of part of that debt to the action of the preceding government, it has been argued that the hon. gentleman has made an attack upon those of his colleagues who sat in the last administration. I shall show, I think, that this contention is altogether based upon fallacies. Hon. gentlemen sitting opposite, who are members of the legal profession, will understand the similitude when I say that the decision upon this discussion should be governed by the same principles as are applied by the Supreme Court when engaged in unravelling the intricacies of social pleadings raised upon demurrers. Then the rule is that you must go back to the origin of the first fallacy, and that the party guilty of setting up that first fallacy shall be condemned in judgment. Now, sir, this argument should be decided upon the same principle, and I think it will appear that the first fallacy lies at the door of hon. members opposite. The first assertion which introduced this discussion was made by Mr. Bond and repeated by Mr. Scott, that this government had piled the public debt to a certain amount. This assertion is vitiated by a serious suppression of the truth, from which the first important misunderstanding arises. There are, in fact, two suppressions of vital truths; the first is the blinking out of sight of the valuable offsets or assets which the government have to show as against the debt which they have incurred. The hon. members wish it to be inferred that this money raised on loan was wasted. If they fail in maintaining that position their argument falls to the ground and the plausible contention which they urge against the government falls of its effect. But this is the least important suppression of truth which the position they assume involves; the more serious one is the suppression of the fact that a large portion of this debt was incurred by us in order to liquidate the floating balance against the colony, left us by our predecessors. It is true that we assert that a large portion of the debt was so incurred; but does it follow, as hon. members would endeavor to persuade the committee, that by making that assertion we cast any imputation or reproach upon our predecessors, who left us that balance to provide for. Hon. members assume that we have made charges which, as a matter of fact, were never made by us during this debate. We make an assertion that accounts for a large portion of the public debt; we make that assertion without comment and merely in disproof of the accusation of wastefulness made against us. The fact that this balance was left by the last administration is a fact, and should be made known to the country; but surely the statement of this fact does not infer any charge by hon. Mr. Goodridge against his colleagues, who were members of that administration, for it has not been asserted by Mr. Goodridge that the balance was incurred by the last government in an improper manner. Our case, then, summed up in a few words, is this: That, first, a large portion of this debt which we have had to incur was left us in another shape by our predecessors; and that, secondly, the remainder of the debt incurred by us has been necessarily incurred in works which show a fair return for the money spent. I think I have shown the fallacy of the position taken up with regard to this part of the subject by honorable members. I shall now narrate the facts concerning the connection of the honorable Receiver General with this government and the one preceding it. In March of 1885, when hon. Mr. Donnelly, the Receiver General of the Whiteway government, went out of office, he had made his last financial statement for the year 1884, which showed an apparent balance in favor of the country of \$73,000. If hon. members will look back upon the official papers, they will see that that apparent balance was made up of figures which could not, and were not, intended to deceive anyone; and certain amounts were put down as assets which were really debts due to the colony but not realized. Amongst those items, plainly stated, was an amount of \$126,941.42 due by the Newfoundland Railway Company. The appearance of that amount in such a position in the statement immediately became the object of severe hostile criticism from the opposition; the very place in which it appeared challenged, rather than sought to avoid, criticism. Several other items of a like nature, and amounting in the aggregate to a considerable sum, appeared in the same category of assets. It was purely a question of account keeping, and of judgment and discretion in the method of submitting the affairs of the country to the people, and as such was the fair object of criticism and cavil; there could not, in the very face of it, be any suggestion of malfeasance on the part of the Receiver General. The large discrepancy in the statement which has formed the subject of hon. members' comment arose in this way: The estimate of revenue for 1885 was not realized; and on current account a balance appeared against the colony of \$148,143. In addition, an amount of \$55,000 was spent in telegraph extension, and \$40,000 upon the New Post Office. These expenditures actually were made during the year, and no attempt has ever been made to charge blame upon anyone for making them, and it is these expenditures which make up the apparent discrepancy complained of. Reference has also been made to a balance of \$96,000 against the Board of Works, which did not appear in the former statement of the Receiver General. Whether it was right or wrong to omit these amounts, may be a matter of opinion; but the fact remains that, in order to secure the stability of the colony and the safety of its monetary institutions, the government had to face the difficulty and pay off these balances, by raising a loan for the purpose, to the amount of some \$500,000. I think that these two blots in the argument of hon. gentlemen must decide every reasonable person to give judgment against them. Very severe comments have been made upon hon. Mr. Goodridge because he made a comparison between the expenditure upon relief works in 1886 and the expenditure made in former years upon the dock, and also between the results which have accrued to the colony from these several works. And from this, too, it was attempted to argue that that hon. gentleman in effect expressed a condemnation of the building of the dock, and a censure of his colleagues who were members of the government which inaugurated that work. Again, the argument of hon. members fails. The comparison was made by Mr. Goodridge in no such spirit and with no such intention. We have been charged with foolish and fruitless expenditure of the public moneys upon relief works. Mr. Goodridge very fairly, in answer, points to other works undertaken by government from which the beneficial results anticipated have not in fact flowed. There

was no implied censure of the dock. As a matter of fact, I believe that Mr. Goodridge, though then in opposition, voted for the dock; indeed, I think that work received the support of every member of the house with the exception of Mr. Peters. How could he then be supposed to censure his colleagues for approving of a work for which he himself voted. The remarks of Mr. Scott with regard to the efforts which the government has made to defeat the claim of the railway company against the colony require a more extended explanation than it is possible for me to give tonight. I will content myself with saying that the result so far completely vindicates the action of the government. As the judgment originally given was given against us on technical grounds, even if the company had succeeded on appeal, it would have been on technical grounds and right and justice would have still been on our side. The government had no alternative, but to defend the country's rights under the contract and to seek for damages for the disgraceful failure upon the part of the Company to carry out their contracts. The present decision holds the bondholders responsible to the colony in damages for the breach of the contract; and the only question now is as to the amount of damage we have sustained. We have it declared by the highest authority that the Company having undertaken to build the entire line for an annual subsidy of \$180,000, that they are bound to do so or to compensate us in damages. It has been estimated by those competent to judge, that the loss to this colony by the company building the most profitable part of the line and leaving the rest uncompleted, is more than the whole line from St. John's to Harbor Grace is worth. It is, then, our plain duty to establish our claim; and were we to allow any sentimental considerations to affect us in the matter, we would be criminally sacrificing the rights of the people of this country. It has been asserted that our action in appealing to the Privy Council was calculated to injure our credit abroad; but the fact is that, on the contrary, it has done very much to improve it. Strong efforts were used by the financial agents of the bond-holders to effect this result, in order to drive us into terms, and although our credit was threatened and shaken in money circles by their statements, when the case was tried by the Privy Council, and when the financial world was made aware of the real facts of the case, financial men in England declared that the colony could have adopted no other course, and that by our action we had stabilized the colony's credit, and that had the government yielded to the Railway Company they would be unworthy of the confidence of the people, and the people in England would not be justified in lending money to such a government. From this it will be seen that we have actually maintained the credit of the colony by the action which we took in the railway suit. Besides this, we have the highest warrant for believing that we shall establish a claim to such an amount as will make a handsome contribution to the railway to Hall's Bay; and a respectable showing in our annual statement in the future. As the subject of railway extension will come before this house in a few days, I shall not now go into detail, but consider that the few words I have said are necessary to remove false impressions made by the remarks of some hon. members. All I can say is that I am surprised at the hon. and learned member for St. John's West, Mr. Scott, being amongst the number of hon. members whose remarks I refer to. That hon. gentleman was in no way responsible for the frauds—the infamous frauds—which were concealed in the words of the contract, and in view of the interests at stake, and its being a question of this colony on the one side and capitalists on the other, I am surprised that he should not be found on the side of the people of this colony. There are men who are fully aware of the villainy, and parties to it, and I don't wonder at them advocating that the government should not further expose the frauds, but the hon. member is not one of them; and I therefore wonder that he now identifies himself with them and makes himself sponsor for their actions. It seemed to have been a deliberate plan concocted by the company to take this money from the people of this colony, whether they carried out their contract or not. I heard this matter discussed in England, and there was only one opinion on it, and that was that fraud existed somewhere, and those who were guilty deserved no consideration. The company want their pound of flesh and nothing more, and we intend to insist, to the utmost of our power, to get redress for the people of this colony who have been defrauded of their just rights by the Railway Company.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

MR. CARTY gave notice that he will on the 11th day of March move the house into committee of the whole to consider the question of the rights and privileges of the people resident upon the west and north-east coast of this island, and also the question of the privileges of the French upon the said coast, and the proper action to take thereon.

MR. HUTCHINGS from the select committee on printing, reporting and contingencies, presented their report.

The report was upon motion adopted.

MR. MORRIS gave notice that he will on tomorrow, ask the hon. the Premier to lay on the table a copy of the notice from the Allan Company terminating the present contract with the Allan Company for ocean steam. Also, as to whether the government have taken any steps towards procuring a contract for the conveyance of mails and passenger to and from England and Canada.

Then the house adjourned until tomorrow at four o'clock.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26.

The house opened at 4 o'clock.

Pursuant to order the house resolved itself into committee of the whole upon the Address of thanks.

MR. GODDEN in the chair.

MR. MORRIS—I desire briefly to comment upon the position which the hon. Mr. Goodridge has taken up with regard to Mr. Bond's amendment upon the section referring to the enforcement of the bait act. Mr. Goodridge favored us yesterday with a very excellent speech, putting the government case before us in a very able manner. He misunderstood, however, the scope of Mr. Bond's amendment completely, for he assumed that it aimed at committing the house to a repeal of the bait act. Now, sir, it is not necessarily the desire of hon. members who support

this amendment to secure the repeal of the bait act. So far as I am concerned, whatever I may have thought of the wisdom or utility of the bait bill when it was introduced here, I could never now, in view of the aggressive spirit which the French have lately displayed towards us, advocate its repeal. To pass an act provoking the hostility of a foreign power, to enforce it during a whole season, and then, when that power threatens reprisals, to back down upon our position and yield the ground we had presumed to fight for, would be an act of truckling meanness which I should be sorry to see the legislature adopt. Whatever was the inexpediency of passing the act in the first instance, and whatever has been the cost of enforcing it during the past season, we should not now testify any hesitation or want of confidence in our ability to carry it out to the bitter end. The whole object of Mr. Bond's amendment is to secure trustworthy information as to the injuries which the enforcement of the act is alleged to have brought upon a number of our people, and if the fact is established that people have so suffered, to afford the legislature an opportunity to award them due compensation. The hon. Mr. Goodridge has broadly stated that the people of Fortune Bay have not suffered any evil effects from the enforcement of the bait act. On the other hand, Mr. Bond strenuously contends that great destitution prevails amongst them from that cause. There being this difference of opinion, how can this house definitely decide whether there has or has not been this suffering entailed upon these people. Our position is that this house is insufficiently informed upon the facts of the case, and we ask only that a commission be appointed so that the truth of the matter may be arrived at. There can be no harm done by appointing this commission; grievous wrong may be done to a large number of our fellow-citizens if it be not appointed. If a commission were formed, and it was discovered that Mr. Goodridge's assertion that no destitution prevailed as a consequence of the enforcement of the act was true, then the matter would be set finally at rest; the public mind, agitated by reports of the suffering of their countrymen, would be satisfied, and no expense, beyond the mere expense of the commission, would be thrown upon the country. If, on the other hand, it should appear that a small section of the people has been reduced to circumstances of privation by an act deemed necessary for the salvation of the country at large, there can be no reasonable doubt these people should be compensated for their losses. The penalties incurred by the minority, for the benefit of the majority should, according to all principles of reason and justice, be assumed to some extent at least by the majority benefited. I repeat, then, that if the government has faith in the assertion which Mr. Goodridge, speaking for them, has made, they can do neither themselves nor the country any harm by appointing this commission; whilst on the other hand, if they refuse, they incur the odium of being careless to enquire into the sufferings of the people they govern. Mr. Goodridge has very naturally in his speech endeavored to enhance the beneficial effects which have flowed from the enforcement of the bait act. He has quoted here certain figures which go to show that the French catch of fish was short last year. But these figures are not altogether conclusive; they do not prove that the shortage was solely attributable to the enforcement of the act. In fact the hon. member conceded the position that some portion of the shortage was due to the scarcity of fish on the banks. It is a fact that not only the French, but the Americans, the Canadians and ourselves found fish scarcer on the banks last year than they did the year before. It, therefore, remains an open question how far the bait act should be credited with the comparative failure of the French fishery last year. So far as the effectiveness of the bait protection service is concerned, different opinions have been expressed here. Mr. Goodridge quite naturally again extols the vigilance and success which attended the efforts of those charged with the prevention of the smuggling of bait; Mr. McGrath, on the other hand, has asserted that many of the people have, during the past year, engaged successfully in smuggling bait into St. Pierre. I may as well now express my opinion upon observations made by hon. members on this side of the house in reference to the advisability of obtaining closer commercial relations with the United States. A proposition has been made here by Mr. Morris, that we should endeavour to obtain from the States the privilege of sending our fish into their markets duty free, giving them in exchange, the privilege of obtaining bait in our waters upon payment of a license fee. The proposition is a futile one. The utmost concessions which the States would ever listen to for a moment would be that there should be free interchange of markets and fishing privileges on both sides. They would never entertain the idea of giving free access to their markets while they had to pay a license for the privilege of buying our bait. I am confident that even that concession cannot be obtained from them now. It is a pet idea of some people in this country that the United States will deal with us upon questions relating to the fisheries more readily than with Canada. No idea can be more erroneous. Canada has more to give the United States in the way of fishing privileges than we have. It is the mackerel fishery which the States are anxious to get an interest in, and we have no share in that fishery. Besides that, we have not sufficient to offer the United States in order to induce it to open its markets to our fish without charging duty upon it. The American people are conscious that if they give us that privilege, we, with our superior facilities for fishing on the banks, will be able in a short time to drive their own fishermen out of deep-sea fisheries, and in this way destroy the finest training-school for their navy. The fishing interest of the United States, though a small one, is united, and owing to the state of politics in the Great Republic, their influence upon questions affecting their own industry is very potent in the Senate, and will all be exerted in opposition to a treaty with Newfoundland. But I do not see the necessity of being in a hurry to seek for more intimate commercial relations with that country. We now have a monopoly with the bait supply, if we choose to exercise it. Let us do so. By exercising that monopoly, we keep all foreign competition from getting bait for the bank fishery; we, therefore, control the bank fishery. Would it not be madness to yield up to our rivals such a power as this? We have such facilities for conducting this fishery on a large scale, with a cheapness that defies competition that we must eventually succeed in driving the Americans off the Grand Banks. These facilities consist in our proximity to the fishing grounds, the absolute control of the supply of bait, the abundant supply which we have of timber suitable for building fishing craft in first class style, at a moderate cost. More than that, we know that the shores and Labrador fisheries are becoming so insufficient to support our people that they must turn their energies and skill in the direction of the bank fisheries. Suppose, then, that the States retaliated upon us by raising the duty upon our fish, whom would that duty affect? It is a well-established law of political economy that when the demand for any article produced and consumed by a country is larger than the supply, the imposition of a duty upon that article, when brought from another country, places an additional burthen upon the consumer, and more upon the producer. If the United States wants more codfish than they can produce themselves, they must buy from us and they will themselves be compelled to pay the additional duty without reducing, in any degree, our profit upon our staple. No, sir, let us maintain a monopoly of our bait fishery and we may hope, in time, to have control not only of the United States, but the Canadian codfish market also. Let us not, by bartering the present for an uncertain future, subject ourselves to the indignity of knocking at the doors of a foreign nation which will turn a deaf ear to our appeal. Far be the day from us when arguments in favor of extended commercial relations, commercial union, and ultimately, annexation with a foreign power will be received in this colony and this house with applause.

MR. BRADSHAW—I feel it my duty as the representative of an important constituency so remote from the capital, that it has few opportunities of making its wants and opinions known to the country at large, to express my views on an address which refers to so many and so weighty subjects, pregnant with suggestions of policy affecting the whole future of the colony. In common with hon. members who have preceded me I desire to extend to his Excellency Sir Terence O'Brien a most cordial welcome to his seat of government, and to express a hope that his stay amongst us may be a happy one for himself personally and a prosperous one for the people of the country over which he has been appointed to rule. In looking over the Address of Thanks it affords me the most sincere pleasure to notice that the country this year is found in a position of comparative prosperity. It is gratifying to know that the fishery, taken on the whole, has been considerably over the average catch, and that the bank fishery, although not affording the same return per vessel as was realized last year, has exceeded the gross catch of the year previous. The value of our fishery has, during the last season, been considerably enhanced by the increase in price which has been obtained. The shore fishery did not prove as remunerative as well-wishers of the country would desire, owing to the scarcity of fish in the bays, but, taken all round, those interested in it were fairly rewarded for their labor and capital invested in it. The bait act, we find, has been carried out in as successful a manner as the means placed at our disposal would permit; the result of our vigilance in that behalf has been seen in the increase of our exportation of codfish to foreign markets. The good judgment displayed by the government in enforcement of this Act, has also manifested itself in the injurious impression has been made upon the French fisheries. The French this year have been able to export a smaller quantity of fish to the markets where we compete with them, than they did twelve months before. So we find that on the one hand we have injured our rivals, and on the other hand have secured a decided increase in the price of our own product. Every man who is interested directly in the fishing industries of the colony, and every citizen of the country who indirectly is affected by the state of fish production and its sale abroad, should be thankful to the Government for the firm stand which they have taken in defence of our fishing rights and of our claims for fair opportunities to compete with foreign rivals, and should render the government every assistance in their endeavours to carry out the provisions of the act with greater strictness in the future. I regret to have to say that some of our fishermen have been so selfishly forgetful of the interests of the colony that they have taken opportunities to evade the law and to smuggle bait into St. Pierre. But that this would in some instances occur was only to be expected; and it was impossible that one or two small steamers should be able to entirely prevent such breaches of the law, considering how wide a coast line Placentia Bay and Fortune Bay include. I was sorry to hear from the hon. member for St. John's East, (Mr. O'Mara) that fish sent by us to the Brazils was defective in cure, and some of it unfit for food. This is a matter which reflects seriously upon our character as a commercial people, and it becomes of vital importance that we should discover full information upon the subject, with the view of remedying the evil. We cannot continue to have our chances of making sales in foreign markets imperilled, and the character of our fish ruined, without making an effort to put an end to so discreditable a condition of affairs. I trust that the addition of the Fiona to the bait protection service will materially assist in carrying out that Act with the utmost strictness next summer; and I likewise trust that if any defects remain in the act, and if any loopholes for escape from the penalties provided for breaches of it will be discovered and remedied. So far is the time to make the act a perfect one. So far as my humble voice is concerned, I give it, heart and soul, in favor of legislation which protects our people from the unfair and illegitimate competition of foreigners. If we are to continue to supply foreign nations with bait for the bank fishery in opposition to us, we may as well retire from that fishery altogether. I have been largely interested in the bank fishery for the past eight or nine years, and I find that, even with the exercise of the strictest economy and good management, it is hard to make both ends meet at the end of the voyage, as the expenses of supplying are so heavy. So far as the United States fishermen are concerned, I should be sorry to say anything against them; but I am bound to confess that they do not meet us in a fair spirit, but endeavor to get every conceivable privilege for themselves, and to give none to us. They come down on our coast like a fleet of pirates; they will not



## Daily Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1889.

## French View of Their Treaty Rights.

As the French shore question will come up for the consideration of the Legislature shortly, it may be well to see what difficulties lie in the way of having the claims of the French set at rest, if possible, without materially affecting the interests of Newfoundland. The treaty upon which the French base their claims sets forth:—

And by a declaration of His Britannic Majesty, dated the 3rd day of September, 1783, it was declared that—"The King, having entirely agreed with His Most Christian Majesty upon the articles of the definitive treaty, will seek every means which shall not only insure the execution thereof, with his accustomed good faith and punctuality, but will besides give, on his part, all possible efficacy to the principles which shall prevent even the least foundation of dispute for the future."

"To this end, and in order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give cause for daily quarrels, His Britannic Majesty will take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting, in any manner, by their competition, the fishery of the French during the temporary exercise of it, which is granted to them upon the coasts of the island of Newfoundland; and he will, for this purpose, cause the fixed settlements which shall be formed there to be removed. His Britannic Majesty will give orders that the French fishermen be not incommode in cutting the wood necessary for the repair of their scaffolds, huts, and fishing vessels."

"The XIIIth article of the Treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying on the fishery, which has at all times been acknowledged, shall be the plan upon which the fishery shall be carried on there; it shall not be deviated from by either party; the French fishermen building only their scaffolds, confining themselves to the repair of their fishing vessels, and not wintering there; the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, on their part, not molesting in any manner the French fishermen during their fishing nor injuring their scaffolds during their absence."

This view of the matter is taken by Captain Hamilton in his proclamation, dated St. John's, Newfoundland, August 12th, 1882; and in this he clearly intimates, that the wharves of Her Majesty will be used to enforce the claims of the French; and succeeding captains of British warships on this station, have followed the instructions of Capt. Hamilton's proclamation. The circumstances, history, and requirements of this country have completely changed since the Treaty was made; and if the French insist upon Treaty Rights or interpretation of Treaties, which will prevent Newfoundland from being colonized, or debar its inhabitants from making a livelihood, then it is time Newfoundlanders should understand to whom they owe allegiance.

If the French have claims on the shores of Newfoundland, given them through the exigencies of Imperial authorities nearly two hundred years ago, it is too much to expect that the people of the present day, in an independent colony, can permit themselves to suffer in consequence; nor will they without a determined effort.

## THE HOUSE.

After a protracted recess the House met last evening, at 4 o'clock, with a crowded order paper. The new Temperance Act, providing for a simple majority vote in the case of Local Option, was read the second time. The "Twins" father it. Mr. Greene brought out a bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Mr. Parsons said that this bill would, of course, be an amendment of last session's act, permitting and enforcing the killing of dogs. Mr. Morine then proposed a resolution asking for a change in the practice of the House in relation to the manner of receiving bills from the Council. The resolution says that in future all bills shall be received at the Bar by the clerk, without having the business delayed by the formal message. This destroys an old custom. In considering the matter the Council should remember what somebody said to the great King of France,—"You, yourself, sire, are but a ceremonial." The amended Sealing Act was then discussed. The amendment allows the right of property in panned seals for the space of seven days. All the members had something to say about this. Nearly all acknowledged that they knew nothing at all about it; and from the rest such an acknowledgment was unnecessary. Messrs. Morine, Morison, McNelly, Greene, etc., spoke in support of the amendment. Messrs. Scott, Dawe and Bond on the other side. Mr. Morison differed from the Attorney General as to what the law would be. Mr. Peters thought that after seven days would be in force:

"The good old rule, the simple plan. That they might take, who have the power, And they may keep, who can."

The Attorney General said that the sealing people did not know what they wanted, and that the legislature did not know how to give it to them. And so on. Then another amendment was proposed and another sealing act passed.

Board of Health for St. John's have received no instructions, rules or regulations from the government which, under the local public health act, should be supplied. They, as a board constituted by law, have a keen existence without a purpose. They cannot order a dollar's worth of disinfectants without the permission of the Colonial Secretary. When the Board of Health can only act through the Executive Council, then, the quicker the red-tapeism of the former is done away with, and the latter solely discharges the duties connected with public health, the better for the good and convenience of the city. All papers connected with the Board of Health should be laid on the table of the House, for the public, by reason of the large number of deaths—particularly among the poor—through diphtheria are anxious to ascertain whether there is any blame in the matter, and if so, to whom attributable.

Yours truly,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

St. John's, March 8th, 1889.

## ENTERTAINMENT AT H.R. MAIN.

## Programme of Songs, &amp;c.

This is the season for concerts and entertainments, and we are glad to know that they are indulged in different quarters, to the infinite pleasure of their patrons. It was our privilege on Monday night last, to attend an entertainment at Harbor Main, provided by several young ladies and gentlemen of that community. The programme, which we append, was very creditably performed, and as the comic element occupied no mean place therein, the interest never flagged throughout; in fact, each successive round of applause from the large and appreciative audience was characterized by increased fervour.

It could not be otherwise, for those assuming the role of comic showed great natural aptitude in that line, and their gesture and tone were irresistible. It was opened with an instrumental solo by Mrs. A. Holden, who presided at the organ, and which was well rendered. That fine song "Larboard Watch" was sung in good voice by Mr. P. Casey, of Harbor Grace, and another gentleman. Miss Brown of Carbonear, sang "Killarney" in good style. "Kathleen" was well rendered by Miss Grace, of St. John's. The "Danube River" by Miss Joy, also the "Meeting of the Waters," by Miss Strapp, were well sung. "God bless the Friends we Love" was prettily given by Mrs. A. Holden. Mr. Brown of Carbonear, and Mr. Patrick Brick fairly brought down the house, with laughter in their rendering of their comic solos, the former as the "Dandy Broadway Swell," and the latter as "Mr. Mulcahy, Esq."

Similar entertainments should be more frequent in Harbor Main than they are, where so much talent, wit and beauty are to be found within its confines. Here is the programme:—

## PART I.

1. Instrumental solo, by Mrs. A. Holden.
2. Chorus, "Sailing."
3. Solo, "Danube River," Miss A. Joy.
4. Chorus, "Excelsior."
5. Solo, "Meeting of the Waters," Miss M. Strapp.
6. Chorus, "Tunting."
7. Solo, "Kathleen," Miss Grace.
8. Solo, "Killarney," Miss Brown.
9. Duet, "Larboard Watch," Mr. P. Casey.
10. Chorus, "Killarney."
11. Solo, "God Bless the Friends we Love," Mrs. A. Holden.
12. Chorus, "Mother's Last Letter to Me."

## PART II.

1. Song, "Bingo," by Minstrel Troupe.
2. Solo, "Mr. Mulcahy, Esq.," Mr. P. Brick.
3. Chorus, "Climbing up the Golden Stairs."
4. Solo, "Dandy Broadway Swell," Mr. J. Brown.
5. Plantation scene.
6. Fa ce, by Messrs. Brick, Gorman and Eickel.
7. Chorus, "Good Night."

## Special from Harbor Grace.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—The present weather is so remarkably warm and almost summer like that it is like a new earth and heavens. Whether rightousness dwells here since Polly's day (27th February) is a question. Don't make a blow about great victory; let us conquer ourselves and our hearts—for all our

"Hearts though stout and brave,  
Are beating funeral marches to the grave."  
Some people say a good many white slaves here. What? Why? If so?

Uncle Timothy says: Let them do away with the cod-traps and seines, kills thousands of fish. What's the use of hatchery only for killery. Ah, Mr. Editor, we Newfoundlanders are killed and kill ourselves!

Great talk about births here. Some people or devils would swallow a gentleman's berth before he is cold! But never mind, *omnis non moriari*—the soul never dies; for shall he live is human—he doth live is divine. I hope after all our hard lessons we shall fast from any more husband, wife and children or community fighting which would bring this town to the devil. God knows our troubles and sins of five years ago, and our losses personal and popular the general health of the town will be preserved under divine Providence, the doctors, Judge Bennett and the Health Board. We are utterly

## MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

## Work for the Week.

The regular weekly meeting of the Municipal Council took place last evening. All the Councillors were present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

In reference to valves and sluices asked for at last meeting, in water engineer Martin's report, it was decided that they be got in town.

A communication was read from Mr. J. B. Slater, complaining that sanitary men were in the habit of depositing night soil near his residence on the Southside. He had spoken of the matter to Judge Prowse last year, and the men had discontinued depositing their loads near his place for the time, but lately they have again returned to the same place. Inspector Hughes will see to the matter.

Mr. Thomas Morrissey sent a note from Stuart Avenue, speaking of the want of sewerage in the place, and stating that if something be not done, sickness will ensue. Acting Town Engineer O'Meara will see to the place and report.

Road Inspector Bambrick reported that he had seen the gravel offered by Mr. Thomas Spratt, and that he could get two hundred loads for \$3. He was ordered to buy.

Some discussion came up, on the condition of the lane near the Council Chambers. It was decided that Mr. Thomas Keough be written to on the matter and asked to fix the fences, &c., on the property. Sanitary Inspector Hughes will see the place and report on it.

Mr. O'Meara's report on roads, asked for at last meeting, was handed in. Committee on roads will hold a special meeting on the matter on Saturday.

In the matter of the appointment of an assistant collector, a number of names were submitted, and three were voted for; the result being the appointment of Mr. Denis Kelly to the position.

Some discussion ensued on the advisability of one of the Councillors seeing to the rooms daily. It was decided in this connection that each of the committee on City Clerks and Chambers have a week in turn, in visiting the rooms daily, to see that all matters are working properly. This committee consists of Councillors St. John, Monroe, Bower and Morison.

A letter was received from Messrs. Winter & Morison demanding payment of a bill, the liability for which had been repudiated by the Council. The matter will be referred to the Solicitor. One of the junior assistant collectors was ordered to be in attendance on each night of regular meeting.

A deputation was appointed to call on the Colonial Secretary in reference to financial matters; the deputation to consist of the Chairman, Councillors Monroe and St. John. The Secretary of the Council will, meanwhile, write, asking that an hour be appointed for the meeting.

Councillor Carnell gave notice that he would move, at next meeting, that one laborer at Belvidere be continued there, at the city's expense.

Councillor St. John gave notice that he would, at next meeting, move for an addition of \$300 to Secretary Kelly's salary. Mr. Kelly is doing a large amount of extra work not anticipated, and should be paid accordingly.

The following bills were presented and passed: Mr. John Forward for plumbing; Carter's bill sewerage; pay sheets East and West; paving stones, Messrs. Roche; sanitary bill for the week; Guardian Insurance bill.

Requisitions were presented from Fire Superintendent Dunn, and Sanitary Inspector Hughes for requisites for their departments, passed.

Mr. George Knowling is intended to put a new front in his hardware store, and asked permission to build a temporary shed on part of the sidewalk during construction. Mr. O'Meara will see the place.

The meeting adjourned at 10 p.m.

## ST. JOHN'S BOARD OF HEALTH.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

SIR,—The report of the Chairman of the Board of Health, a copy of all rules and regulations, if any, supplied by the government for guidance of said board, have been asked for in the assembly. Complaints have been made through the press of the negligence of these in authority to adopt stringent measures to stamp out the diphtheria which, unfortunately, has been so rife in St. John's for the past four or five months. If inquiries are made of the Board of Health, its members, one and all, cast the responsibility on the government. They state that a very urgent letter sent by the chairman was twelve days in the Colonial Secretary's office before the board received an answer. I know, sir, for a fact that when the chairman sent in a certified bill of damages, sustained by a quarantined milkman that the government made it such a favor to pay it, that the chairman, when asked a second time to quarantine a milkman in whose house diphtheria was, flatly refused, because the government would not pay the damages. It is also stated that the

ashamed at the sanitary state of St. John's. Legal politicians will have to be famigated before coming here, or you will have to reflect on that solemn text, "And they buried Joseph in a coffin in Egypt." Be warned all ye statesmen, councillors, judges and wisemen! As for pride of purse or position, it is a puff bawl—dead sea fruit—most frail.

"We trust the Lord may long spare Sir F. Carter, and that after he takes him to Himself, he be provided for, that we may see Mr. Justice Piesent, D.C.L., made Chief Justice. This is the voice and prayer of the country."

It seems here like as if the winter was gone altogether. But March will probably go out puffing. Queer country!

Friends here will be glad to note that we have great hopes of the seal hunt, with a comparatively early season. I have marked V. 18,000, G. 17,500, and M. 12,000. But, we want grease beside grease. I am sorry to hear diphtheria is so bad in St. John's. Can't your men of science test state of atmosphere for ozone. Our air is very pure, streets first-class and wide. We'll rise yet, though this be the season of darkness and sorrow. OBSERVER.

Harbor Grace, 6th March, 1889.

## Local Telegraphic News

Fogo, today.

Wind south-east, blowing a strong breeze, with heavy rain; the ice is all gone off from the shore.

GREENSPOND, today.

Wind south-east, blowing a strong breeze, with heavy rain; the ice is still packed into the shore.

BONAVISTA, today.

Wind south-east, blowing a heavy breeze, with rain and fog; the southside of the bay is clear.

CATALINA, today.

Wind south-east, blowing strong, with heavy rain.

CHANNEL, today.

Raining hard; no fishing done yesterday.

BONNE BAY, today.

Calm and raining.

BAY OF ISLANDS, today.

Wind south-east, raining hard.

## LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

The steamer Conscript arrived at Halifax this morning at 7.30 a.m.

Mails per steamer Plover for United States will be closed on tomorrow, 9th inst., at 4 p.m.

The steamer Leopard was forced to put back to port. She was on her way to Channel to clear out for the Gulf seal fishery.

A cabman was before the Court this morning, charged with driving a horse that was unfit through infirmity to be in harness. The man was fined \$10.00 or twenty days.

There will be a rehearsal of the Lenten Mass in the Cathedral this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock, immediately after prayers. As this will be the final practice, a full attendance is urgently requested.

A very large and successful meeting of the Citizens' Defence Association, was held last evening, at their rooms in Duckworth Street, when a number of new members were admitted and signed the roll. Reports of progress were received from the various canvassing committees, from which it appears that upwards of 500 persons have already signed in favor of the amended act, and new committees were appointed to increase the number of subscribers to 1,000. After some other business had been transacted, the Association adjourned until Monday evening next, 11th inst., then to meet at 8 o'clock.

## BIRTHS.

KAVANAGH—On March 6, the wife of John Kavanagh, of a daughter.

## DEATHS.

COTTER—Last night, after a short illness, John, the beloved son of James and Mary Cotter, aged 14 years. Funeral on tomorrow (Saturday) at 2.30 o'clock, from his late residence, North-street; friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

WARREN—On the 7th inst., of brain fever, Amy, aged 6 years, daughter of Egbert and Margaret Warren. Funeral on Sunday at 2 p.m., from her late residence, Hamilton-street.

HELYER—Last evening, Beatrice, infant daughter of Patrick and Mary Helyer, aged 15 months.

## BAIRD'S LINIMENT

(Established in 1839.)

WILL CURE ANYTHING THAT can be cured by any known Liniment, and in less time. It will cure many things that no other will. It is purely vegetable compound. It is celebrated for the cure of Rheumatism, Pains or Lameness in the Back, Chest and Side, Soreness and Stitches in the Side, Stiffness in the Joints, Wounds, Bruises, Cuts & Swellings, Boils, Corns, and Folds. Taken internally it instantly relieves Pains in the Stomach, sudden chills and Nervous Headache, Colds and Coughs, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, &c. Sold by dealers. Price 25 cents a bottle.

## SAUSAGES.

On Sale by Clift, Wood & Co.

1 half-brl Halifax Sausages  
2 cases Bologne Sausages.

enter at our Custom houses, and if they see a Custom-house officer approaching, they up anchor and away. In the winter, when they come into Placentia and Fortune Bays to purchase frozen herring, they come provided with a cask of gin or brandy, which they have purchased at St. Pierre and upon which they pay no duty to our revenue. Now, in Placentia Bay the Permissive Act is in force, and the greatest activity is exercised by the magistrates in punishing all persons selling liquor on shore, and many fines have been inflicted on our people. It has, therefore, become a difficult matter for the people to get liquor, except from these American smugglers, and you may be sure that when one of these schooners puts into the bay in search of herring, and with a cask of brandy aboard, he will get the herring much easier than one of our own men would. That brandy is frequently a bait too tempting to be put before the fishermen. This sort of thing should be put an end to. The frozen herring industry is prosecuted with much waste of fish when the weather turns out so mild as it has been this winter. Thousands of barrels have been destroyed this year by coming on of a mild spurt before the herring is properly frozen; and it has happened in some places that every new appearance of frost saw a new catch of herring put on the scaffolds. This season the duty imposed in the States upon our frozen herring, has almost rendered this industry useless. In Boston they charge a duty of a dollar a barrel, which is often as much as the fish will realize in the market. It is time that we should turn our attention to this matter and see if we cannot get fair play from the United States. I hope the time is not far distant when the markets of the world will be open to us free from all restrictions which hamper us in competition with fish-producing countries. I have now to refer to a matter which it gives me much pain to mention. I observe, in reading the debates in the upper chamber, that a distinguished member has not thought it unworthy of him to make reference to our late governor Sir Henry A. Blake, conceived in a spirit of hostility and unkindness which His Excellency certainly has not deserved at the hands of any citizen of this country. Sir Henry Blake's administration of the government of this colony was distinguished by an energy and ability and by an anxious desire to benefit our people, which should have earned the lasting gratitude of every Newfoundlander. When he was amongst us his endeavours seemed to be to conciliate all shades of political feeling; prejudice or class distinctions found no expression in his whole conduct of our affairs. He not only endeavoured to wisely preside over our political concerns, but he took the greatest pains to study the social dispositions of our people, and to unite them all in the common bonds of good feeling. Leaving behind him, so distinguished a record, it appears to me to be an ungracious act on the part of any member of the legislature to endeavour to cast aspersions upon his government. If that hon. gentleman had any cause of complaint against His Excellency, he should have given utterance to it when he was here amongst us, and not waited until he had left our shores. When His Excellency left us, all ill feeling should have been put under foot; we should have forgotten all ground of complaint against His Excellency; political and national sentiments, and remembered only the wisdom of his government and the kindly interest he always manifested in our welfare. I trust, sir, that we shall see no repetition of these unkindly criticisms of His Excellency. It is gratifying to us to see that mining enterprise is on the increase amongst us, and I trust that it will still more rapidly progress in prosperity. It has been argued by hon. members that if the copper syndicate should burst up, there is a likelihood of our mines being impeded in their working. I do not anticipate any such consequences. Copper ore can be handled here so cheaply, now that the practice of smelting it upon the spot is so largely followed, that there is but little probability of the price falling below the cost of production; and I venture to prophesy that, even if the syndicate does burst, our mines will still be worked with energy. The Barcelona exhibition has formed the subject of severe criticism on the part of hon. members opposite; but I consider that the list of awards bestowed upon our exhibitors proves that it was sufficiently successful to vindicate our participation in the exhibition. It may be that next year the Spaniards, having observed the superiority of the quality of our codfish will take a large supply from us. In former years Spain used to take all the best of our fish, but latterly the French, supported as they are by tremendous bounties, were able to undersell us, and the Spaniards seemed to have quite forgotten us. But now, I hope, that we have made such an impression upon them, that our trade with them will revive and assume the same dimensions as it did in the past.

## ACCIDENT ON THE RAILROAD.

## A Man Run Over and Killed.

An accident occurred on the railroad yesterday afternoon, by which a man named Isaac Porter lost his life. Porter was a resident of Fox-trap, and was walking on the track near his home when the accident occurred. The time was about 4.30, when a freight train, in charge of Conductor Whitehead, was coming down the shore. The deceased was over seventy years of age and very deaf, and consequently did not see the train till quite near. The engineer did all he could to slow up from the time the man was seen; but it was no use, the old man became dazed and paralyzed with fright, and could not move from the track. He was struck on the side and thrown off the track. The train was stopped and the man taken on board. He was badly cut about the head and injured very seriously internally. He was taken to the hospital immediately after the arrival of the train in town, where he died during the night. The deceased leaves a number of grown up sons and daughters in Fox-trap. No blame attaches to the train conductor, the matter being purely accidental.